

**MILES HAS LANDED.**

**PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION DIS-EMBARKS AT GUANICA.**

Town on the South Coast of the Island Selected for the Landing—More Troops to Be Ordered to the Front Without Delay.

**Flag in Porto Rico.**

Washington special: The advance brigades of the army of invasion under Gen. Miles landed on the island of Porto Rico and immediately began establishing bases of supplies for the re-enforcements that are speedily to follow. The War Department received information direct from Major Gen. Miles of the landing.

Circumstances were such that the American commander deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor, met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. This is a well protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports; the heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised.

The little village of Guanica, where our troops landed, is on the southwest coast of Porto Rico not far from Ponce. There were twelve vessels in the expedition, including five warships. Among the latter were the battleship Massachusetts, the cruiser Columbia, and the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. These vessels and transports, conveying 4,000 troops, artillery, horses and ammunition from Guantanamo, arrived off Porto Rico, and, in accordance with a plan agreed upon at the council of war held at sea on board the Yale, Gen. Miles' headquarters, proceeded to Guanica, at which place there is an excellent approach. At the council it was



GENERAL JULIAN PARREDA. Spanish Commander at Guantanamo Who Refused to "Capitulate."

decided that Guanica afforded a much better landing place than Ponce, which was the real objective point, and that the troops could be put ashore without meeting with any serious resistance.

The Massachusetts and Columbia steamer inshore as far as was considered safe and dropped a few of their big missiles among the enemy. At the same time the Gloucester, whose lighter draught enabled her to approach the shore much closer than the heavier warships, opened fire with her three and six pounders. The Spaniards replied without effect with their Mauser rifles and then retired. The Gloucester then sent a party ashore to haul down the Spanish flag from the blockhouse near the beach, which had been abandoned by the enemy at the opening of the fire. As the flag was being lowered a number of Spanish troops fired on the landing party, who replied spiritedly with their rifles and a machine gun, which they had taken ashore with them. The Spanish fire was finally silenced. It is known that at least four of the Spaniards were killed. Not an American was hurt.

Ponce, toward which place Miles' army immediately began an advance, is the second city in population and commercial importance in Porto Rico. It is about three miles from the coast and has a population of 22,000, with a jurisdiction over 47,000 inhabitants. It is located on a high plain, is the chief town in the judicial district of the same name, and is said to be the healthiest place on the island.

There is a railroad to Yauco and a stage road to San Juan, on the north coast; Mayaguez, on the west coast, and Guayama, on the east. There was also a telegraph and cable station until recently, when the British Cable Company cut out the Porto Rico loop to prevent it being tied up by the war. There are no fortifications at Ponce, but about thirty old mountain howitzers. There are reported to be about 2,000 Spanish soldiers garrisoned there, but from the harbor the warships could command the whole place and land the troops of Gen. Miles with perfect safety.

**KAISER IS FRIENDLY.**

**Sends Message to the President About the Philippines.**

President McKinley received a message from Emperor William of Germany which is understood to be of a highly gratifying character, in view of the disquieting rumors of German action at Manila. The message was communicated to the President by the German ambassador. It was read to the cabinet, and was considered to be of such importance that its tenor has been guarded with unusual care. All that is known of it is that it was satisfactory, and leaves the impression that the situation at Manila, as far as the Germans are concerned, may be left to Admiral Von Diederichs and Admiral Dewey, without the necessity of the German or the United States Governments taking up the case in mutual representations.

**SHAFTER'S LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.**

**Fifteen Hundred and Ninety-five Men Killed and Wounded.**

Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the War Department. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recaptured, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,263 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

**SPAIN SEES THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.**



**CARE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.**

**Arrangements at Hospital Stations on the Coast Completed.**

The medical department of the army has completed arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers at hospital stations on the Atlantic coast. About 1,000 beds have been provided at Fort Monroe and the accommodations at other points are ample for the present. The surgeon general has received many proffers for the use of private estates on the Eastern coast for the care of the sick and wounded, but there has been no occasion to accept these. Reports received by the surgeon general indicate that the wounds of soldiers injured in the Santiago campaign are healing rapidly. Blood poisoning has occurred only in the rarest cases. The wounds from Mauser rifle bullets have in most cases not been dangerous, and they have yielded promptly to the antiseptic treatment.

**BODIES STILL IN THE WRECKS.**

**Spaniards Killed at Manila Have Not Been Removed from the Water.**

Divers have examined the hulls and interiors of the Spanish warships sunk by Dewey's squadron in Manila bay. The cruiser Reina Cristina has all its woodwork burned out and charred human remains were seen in several places. The course of an eight-inch shell is clearly traced by a line of rain, extending from the stern to the waist. The cruiser Castilla was less burned, but was terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore its hull to pieces. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams, a complete wreck, much like the Maine in Havana harbor. Many of the bodies aboard are badly burned.

**TO OVERHAUL THE WARSHIPS.**

**Some Were Slightly Damaged in Battle and Others Need Cleaning.**

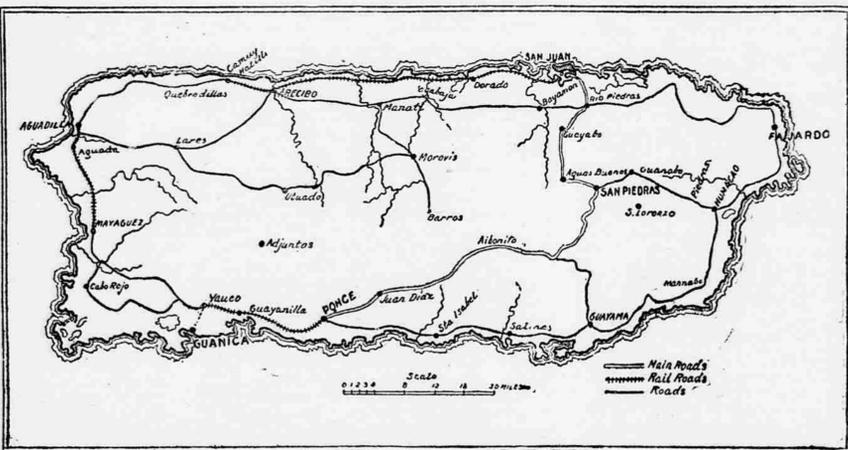
Nearly all the big ships of the navy, which have been constantly in service since long before the war began, are to be brought to the United States for overhauling. Only one or two of the battleships and armored cruisers will be taken from the West Indian waters at the same time, but the Navy Department has decided that the work must be performed as rapidly as possible, and available docks will be utilized. The Texas has been ordered to New York from Santiago. Like nearly all the other ships, she is suffering from splintered decks and bulged bulkheads caused by the concussion of the big guns. Few of the ships require repairs on account of damage done by the enemy's shells. The Indiana needs some renovating; the Brooklyn received a few rounds from the rapid-fire guns of the Cristobal Colon, and the Iowa has an unexploded shell sticking in her side.

**GARCIA IS DE-GUSTED.**

**He Feels that He Has Been Flighted by Major General Shafter.**

Gen. Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter, in which he declares that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans, and will consequently withdraw his own forces to the hills, being no longer willing to submit to the indignities to which he has been subjected. Among the things of which Gen. Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal cap-

**THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.**



Don Antonio de Ulloa did not burn. It sank quickly, riddled to pieces by shells of all sizes. A number of bodies all huddled together near the ladder leading to the superstructure shows that the men were killed by a shell as they were attempting to lift the treasure chest to the superstructure and save it. The description of these ships shows the state of the remaining vessels of the sunken Spanish squadron. Heaps of bodies near the ladders leading to the engine rooms of the ships shows that the engineers' forces made a rush to escape, but failed.

**SPAIN PUSHES BLINDLY AHEAD.**

**Notwithstanding Defeats She Would Assemble a Third Fleet.**

Notwithstanding two crushing defeats at sea and the destruction of two fleets, Spain is said to be using her utmost endeavors to gather another at Ceuta for the purpose of giving battle to Commodore Watson. The only two formidable warships left to Spain—the Pelayo and the Carlos V.—are at Cartagena, where repairs are being made on them, and after they are completed they will rejoin the remainder of Admiral Camara's squadron at Ceuta. It is conceded that if another naval engagement takes place it will be in the vicinity of that place, but no one in Washington has any doubt of the outcome of such a conflict.

**Created Consternation.**

The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet created consternation among the Spaniards at Manila. They had been told that Cervera had escaped and formed a junction with Camara, and that the two fleets were coming to their relief.

**Yellow Fever in Red Cross.**

The Red Cross authorities in New York have been informed that almost the entire working force of the society in Cuba caring for the yellow fever patients at the front have succumbed to the disease, and are in the hospital near Siboney.

pitulation of Santiago. Another of his grievances is the action of Gen. Shafter in retaining the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago. For these reasons he declares that he will no longer co-operate with the forces under Gen. Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.



**TEN THOUSAND MEN LACKING.**

**States Slow to Respond to President's Last Call for Troops.**

Ten thousand men are lacking under President McKinley's last call for troops. About 65,000 of the 75,000 asked for are ready for Government orders. North Carolina is the furthest behind. Only 55 soldiers of its quota of 783 have come to the front. Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee and Virginia have furnished less than one-third of the soldiers asked of them under the call.

**PLEADS FOR PEACE.**

**OVERTURES MADE BY AMBASSADOR CAMBON.**

Sagasta Realizes that War Is Hopeless for His Country—Terms Not Suggested—Hostilities Are to Be Continued Until Spain Gives Up.

**Spain on Her Knees.**

Washington special: Poor old Spain is on her knees at last, begging for peace. She has had enough of war and cries quits. She has laid aside her Castilian pride and approached the White House as a suppliant. She has lost her haughtiness and assumed a proper spirit of humility. She has not had the presumption to suggest terms. She has humbly asked whether the President will deign to discuss terms of peace and full glory for the United States. The Madrid authorities have finally realized that it is useless to keep the Spanish people longer in ignorance of the actual results of the war. The fulminations of bombastic Blanco have come to be regarded as their true worth in the capital of the peninsula. They have ceased to delude even a small portion of the Spanish people.

Premier Sagasta, appreciating the utter hopelessness of the situation from his standpoint, comes now holding out in one hand the olive branch, while with the other he presents a petition for clemency to President McKinley.

There was an important conference at the White House Tuesday afternoon. The participants in that meeting, which is likely to become famous in history, were President McKinley, Secretary Day, M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and M. Thiebault, the first secretary of the French legation. The conference lasted for more than an hour, and when it adjourned the American Secretary of State



LIEUT. COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT. Who with the yacht Gloucester destroyed two Spanish torpedo boats in the naval fight at Santiago.

made the following official announcement: "The French ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the ter-

**PORTO RICO SEIZED.**

**General Miles Takes Possession of the Island.**

**NOT A LIFE WAS LOST.**

**Residents of Ponce Welcome the Invaders Enthusiastically.**

Port and City of Ponce Surrender to United States Forces Without a Shot Being Fired on Either Side—Miles Issues a Proclamation Taking Possession in the Name of the American Government and Promising to Protect the People—Enthusiasm of the Inhabitants.

**Port and City of Ponce Surrender to United States Forces Without a Shot Being Fired on Either Side—Miles Issues a Proclamation Taking Possession in the Name of the American Government and Promising to Protect the People—Enthusiasm of the Inhabitants.**

Washington special: The American forces won a bloodless victory in Porto Rico as they did at Manila. The port of Ponce surrendered at once when a few American vessels presented themselves. The following day the city, three miles inland, with a population of 50,000, capitulated immediately. Gen. Miles did not find it as hard a nut to crack as Gen. Shafter did Santiago. In all the Porto Rican operations thus far not a life was lost.

Gen. Miles reports that Illinois and Indiana troops under Gen. Ernst occupied the port and city of Ponce after a short skirmish with Spanish troops. Americans had four men wounded, none seriously, while the Spaniards lost three killed and thirteen wounded. Gen. Miles issued a proclamation declaring the purpose of the invasion, releasing the Porto Ricans from their relations to Spain, and expressing the hope that they will readily accept the government instituted for them by the United States. Americans pushed on toward the mountains, and Gen. Miles said he expected to encounter no insurmountable obstacles in his march upon San Juan. Spaniards fled precipitately before the approach of the American army.

The inhabitants of Ponce gave the American troops an enthusiastic welcome. Gen. Miles issued a proclamation in which he told the Porto Ricans that his soldiers came to bring them "the fostering arms of a great people," and an order to give them "the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation" and "the advantages and blessings of an enlightened civilization." The inhabitants were assured that their property is to be protected and their prosperity promoted, while their existing laws and customs are not to be interfered with. The hearty reception given to Gen. Miles' troops at Ponce was not due to his proclamation. The inhabitants are heart-sick of Spanish misrule. They know how much American rule is to be preferred to it, and they stand in no need of assurances that they will be well treated.

Gen. Miles' and Capt. Higginson's dispatches reporting the capitulation of Ponce and describing the strange scenes incidental to the surrender created a genuine sensation in official circles. For the moment the first great victory of the campaign in Porto Rico overshadowed interest in the deliberations of the cabinet and the terms of peace. Washingtonians were scarcely less enthusiastic over the victory than the Porto Ricans who secured freedom from Spanish tyranny forever by the descent of the Americans upon Ponce. Indeed, the capture of the second city of Spain's most easterly West Indian colony is looked upon as a greater victory than the capture of Santiago, in view of the fact that an American life was lost, and the natives celebrated the event with as much ardor as the soldiers who ran the gauntlet of the Spanish fire to achieve it. It came so unexpectedly and the victory seemed to be so complete as to appear incomprehensible. It was expected Miles would have to fight his way through the Spanish lines before gaining the portal of Ponce, and hence the grace with which the Spaniards laid down their arms and allowed the Americans to enter the provincial capital passed all understanding of Spanish character.

The capture of Porto Rico eliminates one of many disputed points which might arise in considering terms of peace with Spain. It is no longer problematical as to whether the cession of Porto Rico to the United States should be a condition of peace. It is ours now by right of conquest. Its value may be considered in adjusting the war indemnity. But the fact of conquest is already complete.

**CUBANS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.** English Press Discusses the Situation at Santiago.

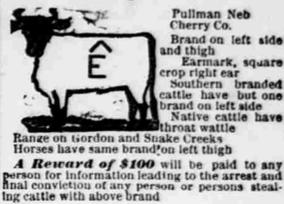
The London newspapers comment on the relations between the Cubans and Americans in Santiago, and are sarcastic at the expense of the former for unanimously effacing themselves in the presence of hard work and Mauser bullets, and then haughtily consuming American rations with patriotic zeal. The Standard foresees the possibility of a serious quarrel, the American being compelled to forcibly suppress the patriots whom they want to protect. It says that enthusiasts in the United States might have been less sympathetic with the chivalrous Cuban if they had seen him amid his native scrub in his native repugnance to soap and the law of decent living. Cubans are like the Cretons, one of the oppressed nationalities that it is easier to love at a distance. The Daily News anticipates that the Americans will be compelled for a considerable time to keep a substantial army in Cuba.

**Santiago's Tariff Regulations.** The President has signed the war tariff regulations for Santiago, and they have gone into effect. The order adopts the general privileged rates now given Spain there, and makes that tariff uniform for all countries, including the United States.

**Battle Story Was Untrue.** The report telegraphed from Santiago of a battle between the Cubans, under Garcia, and Spaniards at Songo proves to have been false. There was no fight, nor was there a collision of any kind that could be called even a skirmish.

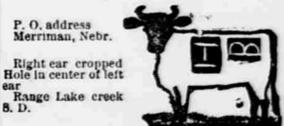
**STOCK BRANDS**

**Metzger Bros.,**



Pullman Neb Cherry Co. Brand on left side and thigh. Earmark, square crop right ear. Southern branded cattle have but one brand on left side. Native cattle have throat wattle. Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks. Horses have same brand on left thigh. A Reward of \$1000 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand.

**Joseph W. Bownert**



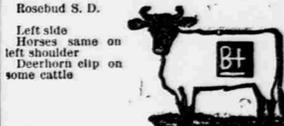
F. O. address Merriman, Nebr. Right ear cropped. Hole in center of left ear. Range Lake creek S. D.

**William M. Dunbar**



Lessee from Helme & Kroeger Cody, Neb DU. Either side. Also low on right. Left ear of cattle. Split. Range head of Hay creek.

**Henry Pratt**



Rosebud S. D. Left side. Horses same on left shoulder. Deerhorn clip on some cattle.

**William Shengren**



Cody, Neb. Duitap under side of neck.

**Jack LePoint**



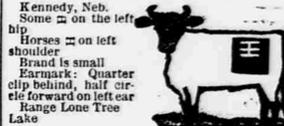
Merriman, Neb. Cattle branded on left side. Some on hip also. Earmark round hole in center of left ear. Also use 3 on left side. 3 on right side. Bear crecks. Range Lake, Corn and

**Charles H. Faulhaber**



Brownlee, Neb. Either right or left side on cattle. Horses same on left shoulder. Left ear cut off of cattle. Range Loup river

**Marshall & Wolfenden**



Kennedy, Neb. Some on the left hip. Horses on left shoulder. Brand is small. Earmark: Quarter clip behind, half circle forward on left ear. Range Lone Tree Lake

**Louis F. Richards**



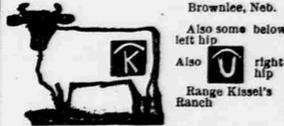
Merriman, Neb.

**Charles Benard**



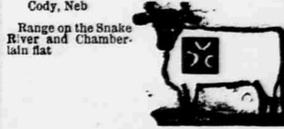
Rosebud S. D. Range Big White and Bad Rivers

**W. R. Kissel**



Brownlee, Neb. Also some below left hip. Also U right hip. Range Kissel's Ranch

**Wheeler Bros.**



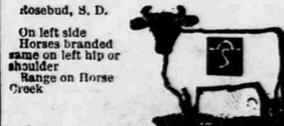
Cody, Neb. Range on the Snake River and Chamberlain flat

**Charles C. Tackett**



Rosebud, S. D. Range head of Antelope near St. Marys mission. Horses branded on left thigh.

**William F. Schmidt**



Rosebud, S. D. On left side. Horses branded same on left hip or shoulder. Range on Horse Creek